

# CINCINNATI WEEKLY HERALD, AND PHILANTHROPIST.

CINCINNATI, WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1844.

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**WEEKLY HERALD**  
AND PHILANTHROPIST  
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**Cuba.**  
The state of things in this island is deplorable. General O'Donnell acts like a fiend, and the civilized governments of the earth will be disgraced, if they do not interfere to prevent his further butcheries.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, writing from Havana, June 23d, says, that the reign of Terror is completely established. Executions are daily taking place. Arrests are numerous, principally of free people of color whose property is immediately confiscated. No one dares to speak to the tyrant upon these matters.

The "Emancipados" are negroes, captured from slave ships by English cruisers, who, having served their probationary term, are entitled to their free papers under the treaty with Great Britain. They number at least 5,000, all entitled to freedom, and trusting to the good faith of the British Government. It was in efforts to carry out the benevolent design of that Government in regard to these people, that Turnbull became so obnoxious. We see a correspondent of the New York Republic is lending himself to the base work, of libelling this gentleman, for doing his duty, and ascribing to him the bloody insurrection which lately threatened to desolate the island.

The British Commissioners have demanded of General O'Donnell, the fulfillment of treaty obligations, in the liberation of these "Emancipados" but he has rejected the demand. So soon as their terms of service expire, they are hunted up, and re-assigned to the same masters, or the highest bidders, on payment of \$150 per man, and \$85 per woman, for a new term of service of five or seven years.

O'Donnell is a perfect monster of cruelty and avarice, and it is impossible that he escape much longer. The British Government will undoubtedly interfere by force, if necessary, to secure the fulfillment of the treaty; and the interference of our own Government is demanded every day for the protection of Americans against extortion and unjust inflictions.

**The Mails.**  
The people in the West would be highly gratified, if the Post Master General should ever be so fortunate as to know his own mind. The frequent changes in the time of the arrivals of the mail, are exceedingly vexatious, and we see not how they can be advantageous to any body except some favorite minion of the Department.

Our readers are aware, that not many months since, the arrival of the Eastern mail was fixed at four in the morning, instead of two in the afternoon. This was an exceedingly awkward arrangement. A few hours later would have been better both for the afternoon and morning papers. But, we understand, the convenience of some hotel-keepers, not the interest of the great public, or the benefit of the press, was at the bottom of the change.

Within a few days, we have been vexed with a new arrangement. The Eastern mail now arrives at five in the evening, to the great disadvantage of the afternoon and evening press of the morning. The former it throws behind hand, in the news line, and the latter must keep its forms open, while the editor, after a hard day's work, must collect his news at the very time he needs rest, and the printer, still worse off, is compelled to dredge perhaps half the night. And who is the gainer? We should really like to know, who is benefited by the new arrangement? Neither Press, People, nor the Post Office men. Is it a mere whim of Mr. Wickliffe, or is some other tavern or hotel to profit by it?

As an illustration of some of the causes which produce irregularity in the mails, we are authorized to relate the following facts. A gentleman of this city, travelling homeward from the East a few months since, chartered an accommodation stage. As a matter of course, he had the control of it. When about starting, the regular mail stage took up so many passengers, that they were obliged to throw several bags out. These were placed in the accommodation line. Our friend immediately gave them warning, that they had better not do it. He might want to stop occasionally, and as long as he saw proper, so that the bags would be behind the time. This warning was unheeded; but it happened just as he predicted. His stage did not reach its destination till late—and of course the mail it carried was one day or more behind!

Is not such conduct intolerable? And yet, we have no doubt, that most of the irregularities of the Western mails have resulted from just such causes. Surely, surely, it is high time to have reform, and reform in more ways than one.

**Tariff for Revenue—Incidental Protection.**  
At last, we have Mr. Polk's latest views on the subject of a Tariff. They are expressed in the stereotyped style, now adopted by politicians of all parties. Read the following letter, and it will confirm what we have said, that there is no difference between the parties, in respect to the general principles which should regulate a Tariff. And yet they must fight with each other over this question, as if Heaven and Earth depended on the settlement of it!

**COLUMBIA, TENN., June 19, 1844.**  
DEAR SIR:—I have received recently several letters in reference to my opinions on the subject of the tariff, and among others yours of the 10th ult. My opinions on this subject have been often given to the public. They are to be found in my public acts, and in the public discussions in which I have participated.

I am in favor of a tariff for revenue, such as will yield a sufficient amount to the Treasury to defray the expenses of Government economically administered. In adjusting the details of a revenue tariff, I have heretofore sanctioned such moderate discriminating duties, as would produce the amount of revenue needed, and at the same time afford reasonable incidental protection to our home industry. I am opposed to a tariff for protection merely, and not for revenue.

Acting upon these general principles, it is well known that I gave my support to the policy of General Jackson's administration on this subject. I voted against the tariff act of 1825. I voted for the act of 1828, which contained modifications of some of the objectionable provisions of the act of 1825. As a member of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, I gave my assent to a bill reported by that Committee in December, 1832, making further modifications of the act of 1828, and making also discriminations in the imposition of the duties which it proposed. That bill did not pass but was superseded by the bill commonly called the Compromise Bill, for which I voted.

In my judgment, it is the duty of the government to do so, as far as it may be practicable, within its power, and just protection to all the great interests of the whole Union, embracing agriculture, manufactures, and the mechanical arts, commerce and navigation. I heartily

approve the resolutions upon this subject passed by the Democratic National Convention, lately assembled at Baltimore.

I am, with great respect,  
Dear Sir, your obedient servant,  
**JAMES K. POLK.**  
JOHN K. KANE, Esq., Philadelphia.

Now compare with this the following paragraph from Mr. Clay's Raleigh speech.

"We must reject both the doctrines of free trade and a high and exorbitant tariff. The partisans of each must make some sacrifices of their peculiar notions. They must find some common ground, upon which both can stand, and reflect that, if neither has obtained all that it desires, it has secured something, and what it does not retain has been gotten by its friends and countrymen. There are very few who dissent from the opinion that, in time of peace, the federal revenue ought to be drawn from foreign imports, without resorting to internal taxation. Here is a basis for accommodation, and mutual satisfaction. Let the amount, which is requisite for an economical administration of the government, when we are not engaged in war, be raised exclusively on foreign imports, and in adjusting a tariff for that purpose, let such discriminations be made as will foster and encourage our own domestic industry. All parties ought to be satisfied with a tariff for revenue and discriminations for protection."

**Friday, July 12, 1844.**  
**Consistent.**  
N. H. Purple, one of the mobocrats who put down free discussion a year or two since in Peoria, Ill., and broke up a meeting chiefly of Illinois, is a Democratic presidential elector, in Illinois.

U. F. Linder, the Alton mobocrat, who took a prominent part in the horrible proceedings which resulted in the murder of Lovejoy, is a Whig presidential elector, in the same State!

This is displaying the cloven-foot with a vengeance.

**A Good Hill.**  
The following is capital:  
"Democratic Dialogue."—What is the news from the Baltimore Convention?  
"James K. Polk is nominated for the presidency," was the answer.

"Good!" exclaimed the other, "first rate! the best and strongest man we've got! What did you say his name was?"

**Liberty Movements.**  
A large Convention was recently held at Lloydsville, Belmont county. Thomas Lee, of Harrison, a man of high standing, and excellent qualifications, was nominated as the Liberty candidate for Congress.

At a Liberty Convention, held in Concord, Muskingum co., June 26th, the following gentlemen were appointed a Central Vigilance Committee, for that county: Abram Ray, Col. W. G. Ely, John Metcalf, Joshua Steward, Joseph Shepherd, &c.

A spirited meeting was held at the Centre of Champlain, Trumbull co., last Saturday week; it adjourned to meet the following Saturday, for the organization of a Liberty Club. A beautiful Liberty pole has been erected in that township, where, heretofore, there has not been a single vote.

The Portage county Liberty men held an excellent Convention, week before last, at Charles-town, and put in nomination a full ticket, which they intend to support with great spirit.

Day before yesterday, we had the pleasure of receiving a club of sixteen subscribers for our Weekly paper, from North Carolina. The spirit of Liberty is not yet extinguished in the old North State, but is destined to burn more and more.

**"Self-Evident Principles of American Liberty."**  
The Ohio Statesman in an elaborate article, in vindication of Governor Dorr, lays down three principles, in justification of his course, which he styles "great fundamental principles and self-evident truths of American Liberty." Two of them are as follows:

"2. That the only legitimate government is that which is established by the governed; and where no government exists, established by the sovereignty of the people, the majority of the whole adult resident citizens have an indefeasible and unalienable right to form a government for the security of their rights."

"3. That a people have an inalienable right to change and alter their government, whenever they shall, by a clear majority, determine that their welfare demands it."

This is rich. A "great fundamental and self-evident principle of American Liberty" is, that a majority of "white male adult resident citizens" has a right to form a government for its own security! This is a decided improvement on our Declaration of Independence. It is Progressive Democracy. The Democratic leaders have been repeatedly charged by their Slaveholding allies, with broaching doctrines in the case of Mr. Dorr, of the most disorganizing character, of dangerous tendency to their domestic institutions. Upon this hint, the Statesman has improved, and its immaculate Democracy has at last reached the "self-evident principle," that a majority of white citizens has a right to form a government for its own security! It so happens, that while this cutaneous Democracy thus provides a guard against any unpleasant application of its principles to the Slave population, which in South Carolina and Mississippi constitutes the majority, it has no word of comfort for the four-fifths of the human race, whose skins are so unlucky as to be colored. But, what of this? Of course, God had nothing to do with the creation of any body but white people, numbering, we suppose, only about one-fifth of the whole population of the earth. The other four-fifths are a species of *come-by-chances*, and "self-evident principles" were not made for them.

The cautious Democracy is as much distinguished by the beauty of its philosophy, as the expansiveness of its benevolence.

**Northern Indiana.**  
There is a great deal of intelligent hostility against slavery and its encroachments in the Northern counties of Indiana. We wish the friends of Liberty there generally would organize their forces. In St. Joseph's county they have already set an excellent example. They held a noble Convention at South Bend, in the Court House, and passed a series of resolutions, so just and bold in their principles, and so forcibly expressed, that we wish we could transfer them all to our columns.

The Convention made the following nominations:—For Representative, Joseph Call; Associate Judge, Wm. McCartney, sr., Geo. Holmwood; Clerk, Jackson Green; Recorder, Horrell Reid; Treasurer and Collector, Jas. H. Ward; Sheriff, Jas. McCartney; Commissioner, Henry Johnson.

**Resolutions and Acts.**  
The following resolution was passed by the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore:

"1. Resolved, That the Federal Government is one of limited powers, derived solely from the Constitution, and the grants of power shown therein, ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the Government, and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers."

In what part of the Constitution is the grant of power, to deprive men of their Liberty, in violation of the principles of the Declaration of Independence? Where, the power to establish or continue slavery in any portion of territory exclusively under the jurisdiction of the United States? And yet both the old parties have united in establishing six new slave States, and maintaining the accursed system in the District of Columbia and Florida.

Again—where is the power to negotiate for the recapture of runaway slaves? To make war upon savages, and exterminate them, for the great convenience of Slaveholders? To send out United States Revenue Cutters to chase fugitives on their way to freedom? And yet, these things both the old parties have uniformly sanctioned, as matters of course.

Twice lately, have United States vessels been engaged in the very noble employment of chasing runaways, for the sake, we suppose, of the reward in prospect.

And yet, these Democratic leaders, knowing as they do, that whenever the slaveholders have demanded it, they have sanctioned acts, without the slightest color of Constitutional warrant, have the hardihood to repeat for the thousandth time, their dogmas about a strict construction of the Constitution!

Having established six new slave States, in violation of the Constitution, perpetrated slavery in the District and in Florida, and on the high seas, in the utter absence of any grant of power by the Constitution—and having consented to the still further unconstitutional extension of slavery by engaging in the plot for the annexation of the slave country of Texas, they were determined to fix the seal of fate upon their unconstitutional acts, by resolving that they shall not even be discussed! This is Democracy, so-called. Read the resolution:—

7. That Congress has no power under the Constitution, to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of every thing pertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with the questions of Slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences, and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend to our political institutions.

None but Americans, steeped to the lips in pro-slavery abominations, could have the audacity to pass such a resolution. Congress, at the mandate of the slaveholder, interferes just when he is about to strengthen slavery, to appropriate monies for slavery, to send out its armies to fight for slavery, to use its vessels as slave-catchers, to plan measures for the extermination of Slavery, to do, in a word, just what he requires to be done, in favor of this system—and then, when Anti-Slavery men put forth efforts to induce that body to undo, all that it has done unconstitutional—to let Slavery alone—these ham-Democrats dare to resolve, that "they are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences," and "have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend to our political institutions."

Such impudence is worthy of the slaves of slaves. We ask true-hearted Democrats, whether they do not abhor hypocrisy and corruption so unblushing.

What is this whole Texas business, but a question of Slavery? The history of the agitation of it, from the time when Benton wrote his letters in 1836 or '37 down to the nomination of James K. Polk, as the representative of Texas and Slavery, and the ratification of that nomination by the ministers plenipotentiary of South Carolina, proves this.

And yet, it is wrong, mischievous, ruinous, savors of enmity to our Union, and institutions, to interfere with questions of slavery! O, yes, very patriotic, Democratic, to interfere, for it! The Convention in view of the fact, that we have now three millions of Americans among us, who are excluded from the enjoyment of the privileges of freemen, passed still another resolution, as follows:—

9. That the liberal principles embodied in Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the Constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty, and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the democratic faith."

Democratic faith then has been miserably kept.

Another resolution deserves a word of comment.

"4. That justice and sound policy forbid the Federal Government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of another, or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country—that every citizen and every section of the country has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges, and to complete and ample protection of person and property from domestic violence or foreign aggression."

Very well. Florida has laws which imprison citizens of Massachusetts, New York, &c.—who are found within its limits, and which command them to be sold into eternal Slavery! An effort was made to put the veto of Congress upon them, but nearly all the Democratic, and a very large majority of Whig members, all dear lovers of "equality of rights and privileges," and in favor of "complete and ample protection from domestic violence," set their faces against it, and the effort failed!

But these laws not only disgrace the territory of Florida, which might be supposed out of the pale of civilization, but similar ones prevail in Louisiana, and other Southern States, which constantly inflict violence upon the citizens of several of the Northern States, and subject them to perpetual slavery if they should attempt to visit such States on business or for convenience! And what Northern Democratic press dares open its mouth against such "domestic violence!"

General Almon, the Mexican Minister, though a Mexican, was educated at New Orleans, and speaks the English language as perfectly as our own countrymen.

**Agriculture and Horticulture in Schools.**  
We learn that the New York Agricultural Society is urging the propriety of making Agriculture and Horticulture branches of education in the Common Schools. At the same time, it has in contemplation to furnish the District Libraries with works upon these subjects. This is a laudable movement, and might be profitably imitated in Ohio. The large majority of those educated in our Common Schools, are destined to become farmers; and it is easy to see, that a familiar acquaintance with the science of agriculture will prove quite as advantageous to them, as a knowledge of grammar or geography. In relation to Horticulture, every child, whether in the city or country, is interested in knowing both its principles and details. Gardening was the first occupation of man, and it would be a taste for the simple pleasures it affords, and an appreciation of its important uses, were more general. Hitherto, children have grown up without any other knowledge upon these subjects than has been picked up accidentally.

The State Convention of Common School Superintendents of New York, has appointed a Committee to co-operate with the Society in furtherance of its noble object, and the Committees of both were to meet at Poughkeepsie, on the 11th of this month, for the purpose of making arrangements to carry the plan into effect.

**Slavery—Mr. Polk.**  
Mr. Polk goes for the immediate annexation of Texas, to perpetuate the institution of slavery! Mr. Polk voted not to receive petitions, in any way relating to Slavery, as endangering the institution of slavery!!

In 1831, it was earnestly desired to put an end to the African Slave Trade. Mr. Mercer, from Virginia, on the 3d of March of that year, offered this resolution:—

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to renew and to prosecute from time to time, such negotiations with the several European powers of Europe and America, as he may deem expedient, FOR THE EFFECTUAL ABOLITION OF THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE, and its ultimate denunciation as PIRACY, under the law of nations, by consent of the civilized world.

On passing this resolution, the yeas were 118, and the nays 32. MR. POLK VOTED IN THE NEGATIVE.—Cong. Deb. vol. 7, page 850.

Mr. Polk would take no step to abolish the African Slave trade, nor negotiate with Foreign nations to declare this trade piracy by consent of the civilized world; yet some there are, opposed to slavery, who strive to make him President!!—C. Gaz.

The foregoing is capital. Let us see whether we can make as good a hit.

**Slavery—Mr. Clay.**  
Mr. Clay was the author of the Missouri Compromise, which violated the Constitution for the sake of extending and perpetuating Slavery in all the United States territory, South of 36° North latitude, and established it in the State of Missouri.

Mr. Clay has always voted for the gag-policy of the Senate, which is on this wise. A petition against slavery in the District of Columbia is received—the question is raised, "shall it be received?"—and that question is laid upon the table. This is a virtual rejection of the petition; the Speaker of the House of Representatives decided, when a petition was treated in this way that it was not received.

Mr. Clay has denied the right of the people of the North to discuss Slavery.

Mr. Clay has avowed himself in favor of perpetual Slavery in the planting States, and said, that "two hundred years of legislation has sanctioned and sanctified negro slaves as property."

"Yet some there are, opposed to Slavery, who strive to make him President!!!"

**Cheap Postage.**  
Professor Wright, now in England, and the correspondent of the Boston Morning Chronicle, thus describes the happy effects of the cheap Postage system.

"You may send a letter of no matter how many pages, or containing no matter what dry substance, if it does not weigh over half an ounce, to any part of the kingdom for a penny or two cents; if it weighs less than an ounce, four cents, and so on. This has wonderful consequences. It sets all the people to corresponding, renews old friendships, creates new ones, facilitates all manner of traffic, and pays the government a clear profit of \$3,000,000 per annum! It may be called the grand civilization and universal educator of the people. The poor girl that can express her ideas by postcards, now corresponds with her poor parents while out at service; and if she wishes to remit them a few shillings or her earnings, she has only to pay three pence or six cents at the post-office for a money order and include it in her letter, and the government then becomes not only the bearer of the insurer of the money. It cannot be lost, and the party to whom it is sent is as sure to get it as if it were handed over in silver. The convenience of this arrangement for making little purchases, collecting little debts, &c. must be felt to be understood."

"In connection with the great carriers, whose arrangements for the delivery of parcels, after the manner of Hampden & Co. ramify all over the kingdom, the cheap postage and money order system give the country all the advantages of the city. They give a life-blood circulation, which makes people strong, wise, and happy. I wish I could blow a trumpet on this subject that would reach every log-house beyond the mountains!"

Fellow-countrymen, we have the power in the United States to have a system as good and as cheap. For Heaven's sake do not let the people of this land who will not even thank us for the benefit of our common country—that every citizen and every section of the country has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges, and to complete and ample protection of person and property from domestic violence or foreign aggression."

General Almon, the Mexican Minister, though a Mexican, was educated at New Orleans, and speaks the English language as perfectly as our own countrymen.

**Tricks of Party.**  
The party presses are very busy in recording renunciations. Occasionally their zeal leads them into crooked paths. Not long since, a Democratic paper was rejoicing over a withdrawal from the Whig party—it did not state that the renouncing joined the Liberty party—which was the fact.

The New York Tribune contains an announcement, that Charles Burdard, of Syracuse, we believe, has renounced the Liberty party, and embraced Mr. Clay. A writer in the Democratic Freeman, of that place, says that he has been acquainted with Mr. Burdard "many years," and has "always known him as a most violent opposer of the abolition party." The Tribune is welcome to such contents.

The Courier and Enquirer (N. Y.) has committed a most laughable blunder. It says:—

"General Thomas Edwards, Bridgeport, Connecticut, who has for many years been a prominent member of the Locofoco party, and was their candidate for Congress a few years since, has come out for Clay and Fremont. He is said to be a man of extensive influence. Alfred Edwards his son, heretofore known as a successful locofoco orator, is now on a tour through the State, using all his influence for the Whig cause."

In view of the contempt in which colored people are held by both parties, especially by the editor of the Courier and Enquirer, it is laughable to learn, that General Edwards is an old colored man, and Alfred Edwards his son, a half-witted fellow, who amuses the boys by his odd way of spelling hard words!

**Mr. Reed and the Liberty Men.**  
Lieutenant Governor Reed of Massachusetts, denies in the Detroit Daily Advertiser, that he ever said Massachusetts would give her electoral vote to Mr. Birney, and makes an appeal to Liberty men in behalf of Clay and Fremont, on the ground that their election will defeat the project of annexation.

The following paragraph we extract from his letter:

"They (the people of Massachusetts,) will endeavor, and I have no doubt will be successful in giving their electoral vote for Messrs. Clay and Fremont, for President and Vice-President. We must conscientiously believe them to be great and good, and wise men of great experience, whose policy would be natural, justly regarding the rights and interests of every individual portion of this great republic. They would reject the proposition to annex Texas to the United States, because it is unconstitutional and unjust, and above all things would avoid the secret, cunning, insidious, base machinations of the Texas policy, of this day of dishonor and disgrace."

Liberty men are not so sanguine as Mr. Reed. Where has Mr. Clay pronounced the proposition to annex Texas, to be "unconstitutional and unjust?" No where, at any time. The Constitutional question has been evaded, and the proposition he denounced as "unjust," only because Mexico had not recognized the independence of Texas, and was still at war with her. Could this obstacle be removed, and the people, or a majority of them, be reconciled to the measure, there is not the slightest ground for supposing that Mr. Clay would not favor it.

The Liberty men further remember, that Mr. Clay presented in a strong light an idea well calculated to prepare the minds of the People for annexation, when he stated that, from the nature of the soil and climate, the territory at all events would have to be divided between slave-labor and free-labor.

Nor can they forget, that the leading Whigs of the South, and the great mass of the Whig party there, are in favor of not postponing indefinitely the Texas question, but only of postponing it till after the ensuing election—then they go with Mr. Lyons of Virginia, that they might have Whig measures, a Whig President, and Texas to boot.

Finally, the Liberty men have not lost sight of the fact, that the President is not the Congress. Whenever he may be, whatever he may wish, Texas cannot be annexed, unless Congress pass a bill to that effect—and should this ever happen, it is just as likely that Mr. Clay would sign it, as Mr. Polk. His conduct in the Missouri controversy authorizes this belief, and there is nothing in his letter upon the subject of annexation, which forbids it.

**Wreck of the Grampus.**  
Captain Taber, of the Whale Ship Montpelier, arrived at New Bedford, reports that on the 26th June, about fifteen miles from the Bermuda Islands, he fell in with a vessel bottom up, having the appearance of a ten gun schooner. It is supposed from the description, that it was the wreck of the Grampus.

**The Trial of Polly Bodine.**  
The Jury in the case of Polly Bodine could not agree upon a verdict. They came into Court several times and stated this, but were sent back each time, until at last, seeing no hope of agreement, they were discharged. At first they stood, 8 for guilty, 4 for not guilty—but finally, 11 for guilty, 1 for not guilty.

**From Havana.**  
The United States Schooner Phoenix, five and half days from Havana, brings intelligence that the state of the island is now quiet. More than a thousand persons are confined in prison, under conviction or suspicion of having been engaged in the insurrection, which is said to have included every free black in Cuba. The General continues his butchery, shooting some of the leaders from time to time by way of example.—The wonder is that such a monster is tolerated for a moment.

Dr. Franklin recommends a young man in the choice of a wife to select her from a bunch, giving as his reason that when a man has many daughters they improve each other, and from emulation, acquire more accomplishments, and know more, and do more, than a single child spoiled by paternal fondness.

The common practice now-a-days is to select a young lady with a bunch.

Several accidents happened on the 4th in N York, from the discharge of fire arms; and there was no less than ten alarms of fire.

**A Duel Expected.**  
The expected duel between John Tyler jr., and a brother of J. H. Pleasants, was reported at first to have been prevented, by the intervention of the seconds—but the Norfolk Herald, of Thursday week, says, "after the above was in type we were assured upon authority we could not doubt, that the affair was not settled, and that the parties went up yesterday morning, on the Rail Road to Margateville, N. C. in the neighborhood of which place the duel is to come off to day at two o'clock."



Monday July 15, 44.

## Native Americanism and Slavery.

We are not surprised to see Native Americanism sympathizing with Slavery. We can discern in it not a single element of opposition to tyranny on the ground of principle. It may be jealous of foreign influence, but this is an instinct, not a principle. It does not hate despotism because of its own intrinsic iniquity, but only when it is foreign. The American Republican, of New York, denouncing O'Connell, because he has denounced American slavery, says—

"The American slaves for whom O'Connell expresses so much sympathy, are well fed, comfortably clothed, and supported decently in their old age—while the white slaves he professes to be so anxious to liberate, are half starved, half clothed, destitute in the season of decrepitude, and lastly and above all, are taxed by the afore-said Liberator, Mr. O'Connell."

A few of our friends have asked us why we could not sympathize with Native Americanism. We have assigned divers reasons heretofore—in the foregoing extract from the organ of this *ism*, they have another reason. The Native Americanism that is so lost to all generous feeling, as to extenuate slavery, is no *ism* for us.

## Mr. Birney and his Transducers.

The Ohio State Journal published a long letter from A. S. Mitchell, editor of the Danville (Ky.) Tribune, transcribing in the most cold-blooded style, the character of Mr. Birney. We must presume that the editor of the State Journal would not willingly bear false witness against his neighbor; but, we assert, that in endorsing the statements of his Kentucky correspondent, he has, whether willingly or not, borne false witness, and it now becomes his duty, as a public journalist, bound by every principle of honor and justice to give his readers correct information, to publish the letter of Mr. Birney, written several years since, in which, in order to correct precisely such libellous statements as are repeated in Mr. Mitchell's communication, he gave a complete history of his connection with Slavery.

We have the pleasure of numbering about twenty thousand readers, a large portion of them being made up of Whigs and Democrats. In their presence, and in the presence of our brethren of the press, we make this proposition to the Journal:—If it will agree to publish in its columns, tri-weekly and weekly, the letter of Mr. Birney, we will insert in ours, both daily and weekly, the letter of Mr. Mitchell. The public then will be in possession of the whole case. He certainly can have no objection to this, as he is pleased to say, that "the facts" (in Mr. Mitchell's letter) "are put forth in such a shape, that it seems impossible to gainsay or controvert them." If he believes this, he cannot but be anxious to have that letter republished in our paper, as through this channel, it would reach nearly all of that very class of men to whose "consideration" he specially commends it. There is little difference as it regards the length of the two communications. Mr. Birney's may perhaps make a third or a half column more. A refusal to agree in this joint publication, will place the editor of the Journal in a position, which we presume, he would not wish to occupy. We shall wait patiently for his answer. As we do not exchange with him, he will please send us the number of his paper containing a notice of our proposition.

Meantime, from personal and intimate acquaintance, we aver, that if there be a man on earth, of incorrupt integrity, and pure character, and high-toned honor, that man is JAMES G. BIRNEY.

## Temperance Theatricals.

We are pleased to see the American Temperance Union taking ground against the propriety of Temperance theatricals. We regard them as directly tending to aid and abet the cause of Temperance Reform, and diminish the whole-some dislike of the virtuous part of the community to the Theatre. The Theatre has been in the long run, a school of vice, a fountain of rank corruption. Whatever may be said in its favor in the abstract, experience shows that in point of fact, it has always done more harm than good. If it aspires to a virtuous connection, it is not from any inherent taste, but from a good to extend its popularity by enticing the good to its support. These Temperance Theatricals will awaken a passion for the Theatre, in many persons, who will then continue to visit it, without even the excuse of a desire to subvert the cause of Temperance, but for their own special gratification. Nor will they be repelled, even when they see the drinking and drunkenness, which are the usual accompaniments of theatrical amusements.

Another evil will be, that they will diminish, if not destroy the taste for ordinary Temperance exhibitions. The tract or the lecture will not be highly spiced enough for a taste inflamed by exhibitions which have overheard the passions, and we should expect to see our reformed drunkards lecturing to empty benches, or tempted to engage in some strolling company of players.

We hope these Temperance Theatricals will receive no countenance from the real friends of the Temperance cause.

## Communication from the Rev. Dr. Beecher.

WALNUT HILLS, July 12th 1844.

I perceive in your paper of the 2nd ult. an extract from the Cleveland "Plain Dealer," in which I am represented as delivering a sermon on the Sabbath, in the Baptist church, of that city, a portion of which is thus described.

"His remarks on that occasion were plainly pointed at the sin of the nation, among which he specified duelling—gambling and slaveholding. His allusions were not at all mystified, as 'they generally are by most speakers from the 'sacred desk'; but he distinctly pointed to the 'man, to whom they applied, and said, 'I have come to a strange pass, in a profession, morally and religiously, when an open slaveholder and duellist was sought to be placed in the Presidential chair.' He said it was an insult to the nation."

I am not willing that this misrepresentation of my sermon should pass through the land unmodified; because, while I have always endeavored to extend the claims and sanctions of the government of God, to individuals and nations, in all circumstances and conditions, I have never preached party politics or personalities.

The sermon alluded to was first written some fifteen years ago—before I came to the west—and has been revised and preached so often that it has acquired a considerable amount of precision and condensation; I propose to print those portions of it which have any relevancy to its present and personal character, hoping that I may "rightly divide the word," and without invidious personality "give to every man his portion in due season."

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